# MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. | WEDNESDAY, 6th. March 1805. | Number 1013.

## Administration.

APPLICATION was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of *Lieut. Nicholas Graham*, deceased, of the 8th. Native Regiment, to be granted to *Thomas Fulton, a Lieut.* in his Majesty's 78th. Regiment of foot, as cousin and next of kin in India to the said deceased.

FOWNES DISNEY,
PROCTOR.

*Madras, 21st. February 1805.*

## Prize Property.

THE PUBLIC

*ARE HEREBY INFORMED,*

THAT

Orders have been given to the OFFICERS in charge of

THE

PRIZE PROPERTY

BELONGING TO

*The ARMY in the DECKAN;*

TO COMMENCE TO DRAW THE LOTTERY

*FOR THE*

JEWELS,

ON THE

First of June next,

*AT BOMBAY.*

THE AGENTS employed in the Sale of the TICKETS in that LOTTERY at Madras and Calcutta, have received directions not to Sell any Tickets after the First of June next.

## Bengal Muslins.

*An Assortment of Fine*

DACCA MUSLINS,

JUST IMPORTED,

AND

*Warranted New from the Loom,*

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN and Worked MUSLINS—Gentlemen's NECK-HANDKERCHIEFS, and Jungul COSSAES, are now Exposed for Sale at the Pantheon.

MARCH 5, 1805.

## Advertisement,

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS MEULH, late a Major in the Honorable Company's Service, deceased, (with his Will and Codicil annexed) Unadministered by CAPTIAN JAMES MEULH and Lieutenant WILLIAM MEULH, both deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to an act of the 39th. and 40th. Years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st. All Persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

*Fort St. George, 26th. February 1805.*

## Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES MEULH, late a Captain in the Hon'ble Company's Service, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to an act of the 39th. and 40th. Years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st. All Persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

*Fort St. George, 26th. February 1805.*

## To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 7th. March,

ON THE PREMISES,

*Between the hours of 4 & 5 in the afternoon,*

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract

THE HOUSE and GARDEN situated at the Luz, known by the name of *Drake's Garden*, with a large Spacious Terraced HOUSE, consisting of a Hall and six Rooms, with extensive Out-Houses, Stabling, & Coach House.—The Garden is stocked with a number of Fruit Trees, & measuring seventeen St. Thomè Cawnies, ten Grounds, and one thousand two hundred and thirty and three quarter square feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL,

For further particulars apply to HEEFKE, FAURE and CO.

*Immediately after the Sale of the above House,*

WILL BE SOLD,

Two Teak built sailing BOATS which Lie close to the above.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

*AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,*

On FRIDAY next, the 8th. March,

*At 11 o'Clock.*

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES

OF

PLATE,

*AND*

FURNITURE,

*the Property of*

A GENTLEMAN,

RETURNING HOME.

PLATE:—Tea Pot and Stand—Coffee Pot—Table, Desert and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladle—Bottle Stands, &c.

FURNITURE:—Mahogany Bureau and Book CASE,

Handsome set of Amboyna-wood Dining TABLES, in four parts.

Ditto Round BREAKFAST Claw-feet TABLES,

Ditto SIDE BOARDS.

Shade STANDS,

A large COT, with Bed, Curtains, complete.

A small DITTO,

Twenty-four strong Black-wood ARM CHAIRS, of a neat pattern.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

*AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,*

On FRIDAY next, the 8th of March,

*At half past 12 o'Clock,*

THE FOLLOWING

# Horses & Bandies

VIZ.

A PAIR of Bay Serviceable CARRIAGE HORSES.

A pair of Strong Grey PEGUE HORSES, lately landed, sound and quiet.

A handsome light Bay Bandy HORSE, sound and quiet.

A Black SADDLE HORSE, Master of any weight.

A Bay fast Trotting PEGUE Bandy HORSE, with a Hooded Bandy and Harness.

A Neat Hooded PHAETON and pair of Harness.

A Light BANDY and Harness.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

*AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,*

On FRDAY next, the 8th. March,

*At 10 o'clock.*

AN INVOICE OF

# Plated Buttons,

THAT ANSWER FOR THE PRESENT

*REGIMENTALS*

OF THE

*Madras Establishment,*

BOTH CAVALRY & INFANTRY,

*At the same time,*

A FEW DOZENS OF SUPERFINE

WORSTED STOCKINGS,

*PATENT FLEECY*

WAISTCOATS,

*DITTO*

DRAWERS.

## For Private Sale.

BY HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

FRENCH CLARET of Superior quality at 5 Pags. per dozen.
Real Holland's GIN, at 10 Pags. per Case.
PORT WINE at 4 Pags. per dozen.
MADEIRA, at 4½ Pags. per dozen.
RUM SHRUB in Pints, at 4 Pagodas.
CONIAC BRANDY, at 6 Pagodas.
Ditto in Kegs of 10 and 11 Gallons 1½ Pagodas per Gallon.

A few well [illegible] COTS, with frames, each Nine Pagodas.

## Thirteenth Asylum,

*AND*

ROAD LOTTERY,

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

FRIDAY the 1st March, 1805.

No. 4321 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.

No. 2267 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

*Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | 95 | 132 | 306 | 304 | 482 | 935 |
| 503 | 819 | 908 | 718 | 1820 | 1074 | 1286 |
| 1348 | 1102 | 1194 | 1179 | 1030 | 1867 | 1951 |
| 1355 | 1291 | 1827 | 1069 | 1793 | 1791 | 2285 |
| 2229 | 2682 | 2140 | 2448 | 2830 | 2457 | 2081 |
| 2253 | 2533 | 2676 | 2167 | 3458 | 3067 | 3680 |
| 3591 | 3410 | 3844 | 3509 | 3781 | 3004 | 3744 |
| 3253 | 3683 | 4924 | 4531 | 4080 | 4868 | 4535 |
| 4957 | 5576 | 5462 | 5674 | 5944 | 4664 | 5824 |
| 5865 | 5861 | 5118 | 5550 | 5090 | 5077 | 5961 |
| 5666 | 5974 | 5340. | | | | |

J. L. HEEFKR,
AGENT.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY the 4th March, 1805.

No. 2088 2444 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

No. 2537 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

*Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | 378 | 951 | 992 | 772 | 507 | 522 |
| 920 | 918 | 703 | 1178 | 1930 | 1591 | 1956 |
| 1120 | 1776 | 1159 | 1673 | 1557 | 1837 | 1099 |
| 2346 | 2317 | 2467 | 2092 | 2769 | 2944 | 2727 |
| 2691 | 2659 | 2517 | 2726 | 2856 | 2541 | 2861 |
| 2596 | 2190 | 3361 | 3111 | 3736 | 3195 | 3300 |
| 3548 | 3190 | 3959 | 3481 | 3947 | 3587 | 3447 |
| 3161 | 3227 | 3276 | 3240 | 4430 | 4188 | 4262 |
| 4623 | 4327 | 4185 | 4688 | 4178 | 4972 | 4245 |
| 5811 | 5128 | 5608 | 5966 | 5073 | 5994 | 5463 |
| 5354 | 5373 | 5065 | 5471 | 5534 | 5494 | 5514 |
| 5964 | 5526 | 5385 | 5322. | | | |

J. L. HEEFKE,
AGENT.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

*AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,*

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 7th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

*At 10 O'clock.*

AN INVOICE OF

HARD WARE,

*Consisting of*

SHAM Stag Cuttoes—Pocket Knives—Pen Knives—Scissors—Sets of Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A Pair of Fine Steel Mounted Pistols—Spanish Blue 12 Inch Barrells, Richly Gilt.

AN INVOICE OF PAINTS,

AND

PREPARED OIL,

AND

*THE REMAINDER OF*

GLASS-WARE, &c.

*As Advertised in the last Gazette.*

FOR MONDAY THE 4TH. INSTANT.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

*AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,*

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 7th. of March,

*At 11 o'Clock,*

[illegible] A few dozens of Burton DITTO,

Twenty-four dozens of Pale ALE,

A QUANTITY OF

CORDAGE,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

## To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

*ON THE BEACH,*

*At the back of Messrs. Parry & Lanes Office,*

On SATURDAY, the 9th. March,

*At 11 O'clock.*

A NUMBER OF

# Spars, Yards, &c.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

*By Branson, Jones and Reddy,*

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 6th. March,

*At 11 o'Clock,*

AN INVOICE OF

# Looking Glasses,

30 PIECES BAUGLEPORE,

Twenty pieces WOMEN's CLOTHS,
Ten pieces BENGAL MUSLIN,
Twenty pieces SALEMPORES.

*AND SUNDRY ARTICLES.*

*At 12 o'Clock.*

A BAY SADDLE HORSE, well calculated for an Officer's CHARGER, perfectly sound, to the best of the Owners Knowledge.

A GREY CARRIAGE HORSE, perfectly sound, quiet and Tractable, which has occasionally been used in a Bandy.—He is young and capable of doing a great deal of Work, the owner parts with him for no other reason but that of having no further use for him.

# THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 6th. March, 1805.

ON Saturday Evening, the OFFICERS of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Troops, resident at the Presidency, testified their respect and admiration of the gallantry, humanity, and judgement, so conspicuously displayed by MAJOR GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K. B. in the late glorious Campaign with the confederate Mahrattah Chieftains, by a Public Dinner at the Pantheon.

GENERAL WELLESLEY accompanied by the Right Honorable LORD WM. BENTINCK, arrived soon after seven o'clock, and was received by the Principal Officers of the Settlement at the enterance of the Pantheon, the Band playing the popular tune of "*God save the King*," which on the GENERAL's approach to the inner Room, was succeeded by the animating air of "*See the Conquering Hero comes.*"

The preparations on this festive occasion where uncommonly brilliant and extensive, and conducted with a degree of regularity and taste, which evinced, that the Stewards had been most earnestly employed, in their arrangements for the reception of the numerous Company, who assembled to pay their respects to the GALLANT GENERAL.

The transparencies in the Theatre remained the same as on a former Entertainment, with the addition of an excellent half Length painting of GENERAL WELLESLEY, encircled with a crown of Laurel, which was placed in the centre of the Theatre:—Dinner was shortly after announced; it was laid out under a temporary Pavillion erected for the purpose, on the lawn in front of the Theatre; Major General CAMPBELL Presided, General WELLESLEY being on his right hand, and Lord WM. BENTINCK on the left, the Stewards were situated at convenient distances, and seemed to vie with each other in anticipating the wishes of the Company: the Tables were covered with every luxury which Europe or Asia could furnish, nor were the most exhilirating liquids wanting on this occasion:—appropriate toasts were given after Dinner—and the health of General Wellesley was drank with an enthusiasm, which demonstrated the sincere respect which the numerous Company entertained for him, as a Statesman, a Soldier, and a Man.—The conviviality of the Evening was considerably enlivened by several excellent Songs, which were given in a very superior style.

GENERAL ... the Right Honorable LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, ... soon after one o'clock.

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THE RIGHT HONORABLE LADY WILLIAM BENTINCK, has honored the First Regiment of Madras Fencibles, by presenting to them their Colours.

On Tuesday last the Civil Servants of the Honorable Company, gave an elegant entertainment at the Pantheon to his Excellency VICE ADMIRAL RAINIER, on the occasion of his departure for Europe.

The following complimentary Song, written in haste for the occasion, was introduced by a Gentleman present, in the most happy manner.

I.

'TWAS on a day, when Albion's foes
Had bled beneath her conquering arm,
And shatter'd by a thousand blows,
Shrunk trembling from her stern alarm;
That rising from the troubled wave,
Britannia thus her orders gave:
"Victory, go forth, and to my longing sight
Place those my favourite Chiefs, the Bulwarks of the fight."

II.

Victory the mandate, pleased, obeys,
And, fixed in her triumphal car.
The semblance, first, of HOWE displays,
The *Father* of the thundering war!
On his right hand, with threatening mein,
And fearless, was ST. VINCENT seen;
The Spanish flag, no more the prop of pride,
Bathed in it's Country's blood, hung droopping by his side.

III.

Scotland's famed Hero next appears:
DUNCAN, of great, and just renown;
Fair Victory high her banner rears
To hail the *Chief of Camperdown!*
While NELSON, rushing from the Main,
Egypt's dread Warriors in his Train,
Tells how the battle of the Nile was won,
And proud Britannia springs to greet her darling son!—

IV.

"Yet not enough"—the Goddess cried—
"One *Veteran*, still, I pant to see,
Alike his grateful Country's pride,
Alike thy *Boast* O Victory!
And tho' relentless Time hath spread
His silver honours o'er his head,
While *Commerce* triumphs in her India's fame,
RAINIER! her happy sons shall venerate thy name."

A more splendid and well conducted entertainment has never been given at this Presidency, and if we may judge from the hilarity and pleasantry of the Company, which may be deemed a just criterion in these cases, few have been partaken of, productive of more pleasure and satisfaction.

The Committee who had the management were Messrs. Oakes,—Dick,—Roebuck,—Balfour,—Smith,—Ogilvie,—Buchan,—Hodgson,—Hurdis,—Garrow,—Greenway, and Higginson.

On Thursday, the CIVIL SERVANTS of the Presidency, gave a magnificent entertainment at the Pantheon, to Major General the Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K. B.

This splendid entertainment was conducted in a manner calculated to manifest the sincere respect which is felt by every one for the character of the Honorable General, and the high admiration which has been excited by his eminent public Services.

The Committee of Managers were the same as conducted the entertainment given on Tuesday, to Admiral Rainear with the addition of Mr. Strange and Mr. Wood.

Letters have been received by His Excellency Vice Admiral Rainier, which confirm the report of the capture of the PSYCHE, french frigate.

His Majesty's Ships ALBION, and CAROLINE and the Hon. Company's Ships ASIA, and M. WELLESLEY, have arrived in the Roads. PASSENGERS on the Indiamen:—Major General Conyingham, his Lady, and family, and Rob. Fullerton, Esq. and family.

Also have arrived the Grab Nancy, from Coringa:—the ship Trial, from Chittagong, and the Brig Alexander, from Masulipatam;—PASSENGERS on the latter, Mrs. Pasley, and Robt. Ingles, Esq.

## *APPOINTMENTS, &c.*

Mr. R DASVALL, a Member of the Board of Trade.

LIEUTENANT HALL, of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, to be Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

LIEUTENANT HALL, of His Majesty's 22d. Light Dragoons—MAJOR REYNELL, of His Majesty's 40th. Regiment; and ENSIGN ST. GEORGE, of His Majesty's 17th. Regiment, to be *Aides-du-Camp* to the Commander in Chief.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBER WARNE, permitted to retire from the service of the Honorable Company on the full pay of his Rank.

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ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY:—J. J. Smith, Esq; Colonel Dickens; Major Grant; Capt. T. A. Fraser; Captain G. B. Phillipson; Captain Henessey; Lieutenant R. Campbell; Lieut. Beaumont; Lieut. Tytler; Lieut Jeffreys; Lieutenant Rigaud; J. Andrews, Esq *Surgeon of H. M. 19th Foot*; and R. Altree, Esq. *Secretary to Sir E. Pellew.*

CEYLON,—Arrived at Columbo, the *Sir L. Parsons*, Capt. James, and *Clyde* from Calcutta,—and Ship *Flitz*, from Madras. At POINT DE GALLE—the Betsey and Tay, from Calcutta, Catherine from Chittagong, & the Beramjee, and Bombay Merchant from Bombay.

## *CALCUTTA,—18th. February.*

On Saturday accounts were received of the arrival in the river of the ship GILLWELL, from Madras, having been captured by the PYSCHE on the 28th. instant, and afterwards released.

We are concerned to add, that the THETIS, also captured by ... from the Malabar Coast, was ... cargo of coir and some horses on board, she was deemed of sufficient value to send to Mauritius.

It is said that the PIGEON, whose capture was mentioned in a former paper, had been manned and armed as a Corvette, and cruized in company with the Pysche.

On Thursday arrived the ship Resource, Captain Oliver, from Bombay.

Off Juggernauth, Captain Oliver saw three ships of very suspicious appearance.

On Tuesday last, Captain Barbor, late commander of the ship Pigeon, arrived in town from Vizagapatam, on the 2d inst. having purchased a small vessel at that port, on which he embarked for Bengal.—Captain Barbor was captured by Captain Bergeret, in the Psyche, of 36 guns and 180 men, off Vizagapatam, and on board of which frigate, Captain Barbor received every attention and politeness, that could possibly be shewn to any person.—The highly respectable character of CAPTAIN BERGERET, is very generally known, and as highly esteemed amongst our countrymen; and his generosity and humanity has lately been exemplified in his permitting all small coasting vessels, belonging to *Natives* and laden with *grain*, to proceed to their destination.—Captain Bergeret expected to be joined by two other French frigates.

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### MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, P. CARTER, Esq. to Miss SOPHIA LOUISA DENT, daughter of William Dent, Esq. HUGH SPOTTISWOOD, Esq to Miss H. SMITH;—and Major T. MORGAN, to Miss WATSON.

### DEATHS.

On Wednesday last, CAPT. PATRICK MOYNA, late of His Majesty's 12th Regiment.

On the 26th ult. aged 43, Mr. PETRUS ARATHOON, a respectable Armenian Merchant.

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## *LONDON GAZETTE—22d. August.*

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 18th of August, 1804, present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council;

It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council, that the PARLIAMENT, which stands PROROGUED to Tuesday the fourth day of September next, be further prorogued to Thursday the fourth of October next.

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The following appointments have resulted from the surrender of Surinam, viz.

Sir C. Green, to be Governor and Commander in chief; Capt. Drummond, 2d bat. 60th regt. Brigade Major; Capt. Campbell, 66th regt Commander of Fort Zelandria; Capt. Maxwell, Royal Navy, Harbour Master; G. Chalmer, Esq Collector of the Customs; L. Donovon, Esq. Comptroller of ditto; J. Bent, Esq Army Agent and contractor for Prisoners.

## *LONDON,—16th. October.*

The last advices received by Government from Vienna we are happy to hear, leave no doubt of the friendly disposition of his *Imperial Majesty* towards this Country and the great cause in which she is now engaged. The projected arrangements between His *Britannic Majesty* and the Emperor *Alexander*, there seems very little doubt, will ultimately include a vigorous co-operation on the part of the Emperor of *Germany*; but, relatively situated as he is at present, with respect to France, it would be imprudent in him to declare himself before the Russian forces are fairly in motion. In the mean time, his Armies, we are assured, are in perfect readiness, and with respect to his finances reduced as they have been, they are unquestionably in as good a state, at least, as those of the tyrant *Napoleon*. The report mentioned in some of the Papers of Saturday, of *His Imperial Majesty* being included in the Convention between England and Russia, is certainly untrue; but he is to receive a formal invitation to accede to it, and no doubt is entertained of his compliance, in due and proper time. On the whole, we continue firmly of opinion, that, ere long, the Continent will again exhibit a most extensive scene of vigorous warfare.

The Captain of a neutral vessel, arrived on Saturday in the River from the Texel, brings intelligence that *Bonaparte* was daily expected at Amsterdam, and that preparations of the most splendid kind were making for his reception.

If the contents of private letters with yesterday's Mail can be depened upon, Warsaw is not the only place, where the Members of *Bonaparte's Secret Police* are very busy to destroy lawful Princes. According to report, the young and virtuous King of *Sweden*, in his journey from Bohemia to Munich, has narrowly escaped *a poisonous draught* prepared for His *Majesty* by the accomplices of the Poisoner in Chief, *Napoleon* the First; the particulars of which have, however, not come to our knowledge. That His *Swedish Majesty* deserves this honourable distinction from the Usurper, every transaction since his ascension to the throne of his forefathers evinces; he has always shewn the same contempt for French Rebels in power, and the same abhorrence for their crimes.

## *LONDON,—25th. September.*

The rumour gains ground that Government has determined upon A VERY EXTENSIVE PLAN OF OFFENSIVE WARFARE against our inveterate enemy, who seems determined to continue that threatening and *exhausting* system of hostilities, confined to manœuvres and reviews on his coast, and attacks no where else but in the cowardly *Moniteur*. If report may be depended upon, ... Expeditions will be undertaken at the same time, one against the Elbe or the Weser; another against the French coast in the channel; as some say, with intent to burn the flotilla at Boulogne, and the division blockaded at Havre; and if the latter succeeds, to attack Cherbourg, and destroy those works which *Bonaparte* has lately erected with so much expence. We have even heard that to create a diversion, false attacks are to be made at the same time on the islands Noirmontier and Bellisle.

Such a disposition has of late been made of our forces, that, in the event of invasion, every Officer will immediately know the particular duty that is expected of him; and all possible precaution has been taken to prevent any confusion or misunderstanding with respect to rank and precedence among Commanders of Corps that are differently constituted from each other. For this necessary purpose, 50 *Colonels* of Regiments have been promoted to the rank of *Brigadier-General*. This is the most certain mode of preventing jealousies, which would almost necessarily take place, where officers in Militia and Volunteer Corps would be commanded by officers of the same rank in the Line. The new Brigadier-Generals are simply to have the command of their own regiments, except in case of invasion, when they are to command, in addition, brigades of Militia and Volunteers.

From Vienna, we learn, that three great comps of Austrian troops are about to be formed at Pest, Brunn, and Prague. The accounts from Holland state, that the camp of Zeyst, consisting of 18,000 men, is completely formed; that the troops were to commence their manœuvres on Monday last,

## *WAR-OFFICE,—21st. August.*

7th Regiment of foot, Lieut. Colonel W. J. Myers, from half pay of the 6ad foot, to be lieutenant-colonel. Major D. Herbert, from half-pay of the late Tarbert Fencibles, and captain J. A. Prevost, to be Majors.

25th Ditto, Brevet lieutenant-colonel A. Aylmer, from the 48th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel.

43d Ditto, captain E. Hulk to be Major; captain W. Sorrell, from the 18th foot, to be Major.

57th Regiment of foot, Brevet lieutenant-colonel W. Inglis to be lieutenant-colonel.

71st Ditto, lieutenant-colonel Lord G. Beresford, from Dillon's Regiment, to be lieutenant-colonel.

87th Ditto, Brevet lieutenant-colonel Sir E. G. Butler, to be lieutenant-colonel.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Capt. Hunter (who was Governor of Botany Bay,) to the Venerable; Captains A Frazer, to the Hindostan; Wright to the Swift; Proctor, to the Saracen; Mackenzie, of the Guachapin, made a Post Captain in the Carysfort, vice Fanshawe, deceased. Captains Younghusband, of the Osprey, made a Post Captain into the Blenheim, Parkinson, to the Zebra, vice Beauchamp; R. C. Reynolds, to the Princess Royal, vice Sawyer; G. Reynolds, to the Dreadnought, the flag ship of Admiral Collingwood; Draper, to the Weymouth; Falkner, to the Blonde, Barton, to the Raisonable; Longman, to the Raven.

## *LES ON DIT; OR, RUMOURS.*

### FROM LES NOUVELLES A LA MAIN.

*(On dit,)* Rumours say, that his Holiness the Pope Pius VII. is to resign his place as Vicar of Christ, and Chief of the Christian Religion, & that he is to have for successor, his Majesty, our most gracious Sovereign, the Emperor *Napoleon the First*, who intends to unite the papal with the imperial dignity, and to make both hereditary in his highly religious family.

*(On dit.)* Rumours say, that the Emperors of Germany and Russia intend to change their Titles into that of King of Austria and of Russia, and that in future, their Chief Ministers and Chief Generals are to be called Civil and Military Emperors.

*(On dit,)* Rumours say, that the Representatives in France of the Sovereigns of Spain, Denmark, Prussia, and Bavaria, have received instructions and credentials from their Royal Masters, signed *en blanc*, so that, in future, their adhesion may always accompany our *Senatus Consultus.*

*(On dit,)* Rumours say, that Citizen Livingston is the *Emperor* of the Americans *in petto*, and that as a preparatory step, he is already appointed a member of the Legion of Honour.

*(On dit.)* Rumours say, that Lucien Bonaparte is to be *Emperor* of Constantinople, or at least a King of Egypt; and that Jerome Bonaparte is to be proclaimed an *Emperor of the West Indies*,—as soon as we have driven the English from that part of the world.

*(On dit,)* Rumours say, that General Bacchioli, brother-in-law to our Sovereign, is to be appointed an *Emperor of the Corsicans.*

*(On dit.)* Rumours say, that his Imperial Highness Prince Joseph, *alias* Bonaparte, is to be saluted an *Emperor of England, Scotland, and Ireland*,—as soon as our army of England has conquered those three Kingdoms.

*(On dit.)* Rumours say, that the vacant throne of Tippoo Saib is to be filled by his Imperial Highness Prince Louis, *alias* Bonoparte, who is to be proclaimed Emperor of the East,—as soon as India is ours.

*(On dit.)* Rumours say, that his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon the First, has offered Count de Lille, *alias* Louis XVIII as an indemnity for the throne of France and of Navarre, to be proclaimed—an *hereditary Emperor* of Malta and of the Seven Islands.

*(On dit.)* Rumours say, that Pius VII. and his pious representative in France Cardinal Caprara, have ordered one thousand eight hundred and four hours prayers among the faithful, for an heir to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon the First, from the *chaste* body of her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Josephine the First.

*(On dit.)* Rumours say, that at the coronation of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon the First, the Kings of Spain, Prussia, and Denmark, and the Elector of Bavaria, are to be proclaimed Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour, and their Ministers, are to be announced as Commanders of Cohorts.

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## *LONDON—30th. August.*

The Hamburgh Mail arrived yesterday. The intelligence by this conveyance throws no further light on the state of Continental politics; but the public may rely on the accuracy of the information which we stated on Saturday, relative to the projected arrangements between this Country and Russia. The Russian squadron has already sailed from Revel, for the avowed purpose of cruizing in the Baltic and the North Seas. It is, of course, in two divisions, one of which will be in station near Bornholm, and the other off the Dutch coast. The latter, we have reason to suppose, will shortly act in conjunction with the *British* North Sea Fleet, and it was upon this subject, we understand, that Lord Keith had a conference with Lord Melville, a few days since. The Russian ships are said to have a number of troops on board—a circumstance extremely probable, and which serves in a material degree to corroborate what we last week stated, relative to the probability of some offensive operations on our part being now on the tapis.

The Directors of the East-India Company have presented Captain De Courcey, of His Majesty's ship *Plantagenet*, with a valuable piece of plate, for his care of the homeward-bound China fleet.

The Athenienne, which convoyed the outward bound China fleet, carried a *Letter*, accompanied with suitable presents, from his *Majesty* to the *Emperor of China*, which are, no doubt, intended as the overture for a future embassy to the Court of Pekin. Many prejudices, it seems, formerly entertained in that country against the English character, have been removed since the splendid embassy of Lord Macartney, and we have long been the favoured nation at Canton. The benefits that would arise to Great Britain, from a commercial treaty with that extensive and populous empire, are incalculable.

Admiral Cornwallis is to be created a Peer, and seldom have title and fortune been more justly deserved than by this truly meritorious officers.

Mr. Livingston, the Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of France, has received his *letters of recal*, and is making preparations to leave that country, and return to America.

Two new Corps of Emigrants are to be established, and taken into the Russian service, called "*The Royal Legion of Honor*," and "*Legion of D'Enghien.*" The former, report says, is to be under the immediate command of Louis XVIII. his Royal Brother, and Nephews. The command of the latter will be offered to the Prince De Conde, and Duke of Bourbon. Should a rupture take place between Russia and France, these Legions are to form the advanced guard of the Russian Army, where the Royal Standard of France, the *Oriflame*, will be erected, which all loyal Frenchmen; who can escape the degrading tyranny of the Corsican Adventurer, are ordered to join.

Bonaparte travels along the coast in an elegant carriage, drawn by eight white *Hanoverian* horses.

## *Mr. LIVINGSTON.*

*Observations Published in the New York Evening Post,—1st. June.*

"We now furnish our Readers with the Letters of some of the other Ministers for whom Citizen *Talleyrand* set his *Gull-trap*. They follow this article in their order—the first, from the Ambassador of the Italian Republic, is precisely such a one as might have been expected from the Representative of a conquered and abject Republic, over which the *First Consul* holds an absolute sway. The other three Letters, though from the Ministers of Sovereigns, who by no means stand in an independent or enviable situation, are all of them written with more caution and discretion than that from the Ambassador of the United States, who proudly boast of their independence. *If we are not extremely mistaken, Mr. Livingston will rue the day when he wrote that letter to Talleyrand.*

"However much we detest the horrible crime of assassination, we yet ask under what pretence it is that the French Nation take such high ground on this subject? "Oh! (says their humble vassal)—Oh! who but must detest a Government that blushes not to employ corruption, sedition, bribery, and *Assassination*, as legitimate expedients of policy." We shall say nothing about French corruption, sedition, and bribery; all that might as well have been left out: but but as to their *Assassination*, why, in 1792, they drove a trade of it. Turn to the Journals of the National Assembly, and you will find a solemn Decree, introduced by *Jean De Brie*, one of the Members, for organizing a *Corps of Assassins*, to be called the Twelve Hundred Tyrannicides, which Corps was to be made up of the greatest villains to be found in their felon dungeons; and this Corps were to be bound by an oath to *Assassinate all the Kings, Sovereigns*, and *Generals* in *Europe*, whom they should judge *unfriendly* to the *equal rights of man*. All this is matter of solemn record; nay, more, it will appear from the same official documents, that the *fifteen* Southern *Departments* of *France* actually offered to raise a subscription of 3,000,000 livres, to be distributed as rewards to those *brave* Republicans who hould *assassinate* the principal *Sovereigns* of *Europe*. The following is the proproportions in which the assembly voted to distribute the reward: To assassinating the

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| Emperor of Germany, . . . . | 400,000 |
| King of Prussia, . . . . . . . | 400,000 |
| Duke of Brunswick, . . . . . . | 400,000 |
| Louis XVIII, .. . . . . . . . | 300,000 |
| Count D'Artois, . . . . . . . | 300,000 |
| Prince of Conde, . . . . . . . | 200,000 |
| Duke De Bourbon, . . . . . . | 2000,000 |
| Marshal de Bouille, - - - - - | 200,000 |
| Duke De Broglio, - - - - - - | 100,000 |
| Monsieur Calonne, - - - - - - - | 30,000 |

and other sums for all distinguished Personages. After thus, surely, we think, it ill becomes the Rulers of France to talk about detesting a Government that blushes not to employ *assassination* as legitimate expedients of policy: *France*, the only Country on earth where *assassination* was publicly sanctioned by *Law*. We mean not to advance any sort of palliation for the conduct of Mr. *Drake*, the British Minister at at Munich, allowing it to be *correctly* stated; but we think an ordinary share of discretion would have prevented *the American Ambassador*, the Minister of Neutral Country, from taking the part in this affair he has done. He undertakes to judge between the parties although he has only heard one side, and to decide that the charge brought against the British Minister, of having engaged in a plot to assassinate the *First Consul*, has been proved against him; but it appears from *Talleyrand's* letter itself, that Mr. *Livingston* had only seen *printed* copies of the letter of Mr. *Drake*; he therefore has not had even the possibility of detecting a forgery, if one has been committed. Perhaps his veneration and uncommon attachment to the *First Consul* may have been so great as to render it impossible to entertain a suspicion of this sort, and yet his recollection might, without any great difficulty, have supplied him with cases, shewing at least, the possibility of such a thing, at so very great distance of time. Whether true or false, Mr. *Livingston should have recollected that he represented a Nation at peace with England*, as well as France, and that propriety, good sense, and the laws of nations required of him the strictest neutrality. That his letter is not neutral, but is a very wide departure from it, appears not only in the precipitate condemnation pronounced against the English Minister, but in a still more explicit and exceptionable manner in the close of his letter. In every point of view Mr. *Livingston's* conduct must be regarded as indiscreet, improper, and unwarranted by precedent. For ourselves, we see in this business a deep-laid snare of policy, into which the American Minister has blundered head-long. Whether his "actions are to be attributed to the Government he represents, and his conduct to be identified with it," is a question we leave to be settled between him and Mr. *Jefferson*."

The New York Papers to the 9th. September, dwell with great confidence upon the probability of an immediate rupture beteen the United States and Spain.

Letters from Hanover, of the 22d September, mention, that Field Marshal Bernadotte has found himself under the necessity of arresting several persons of consequence.

## *POLITICAL RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.*

A gentleman, who left Berlin in the beginning of this month, relates, as a known fact in that capital, that the private correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia continued without interruption, until the wanton murder of the Duke D'Enghien made all extenuation of Bonaparte's former guilt as impossible as an expectation of his future amendment is totally improbable. Frederick William, notwithstanding, by the impolitic, and, perhaps, not entirely disinterested advice of his Counsellors, at that period, declared his intention to maintain his former connexions with the Corsican Usurper; Alexander, therefore, ceased to write any more. Neither the discoveries of Bonaparte's atrocious plots and ambitious views, nor the entreaties and representations of other powers, upon the evidence of the general danger, nor the frank and positive declarations of the Russian Ambassador, and the acquired certainty, that his Master would take an active part in the war, have altered the original resolutions of the Ministry of Berlin. Although fully assured that they must support alone the attacks of France, when she is victorious over the rest of Europe, they have persisted in the preservation of neutrality, without abetting indeed her crimes, but also without attempting to prevent them.

Many indications seem to discover, that the imprudent separation in which Prussia persists, results from a system to which she thinks herself compelled by preceding circumstances. The day on which that Power forsook the coalition, she inclosed herself in a circle of dangers; she broke the obligation of old alliances, without being able to form new, took umbrage at being reproached, resumed that national hatred which the wisdom and patriotism of the late Austrian and Prussian Monarchs had abjured, and forgot revolutionary France, to dread Austria and Russia.

### *LONDON—21st. September.*

Every day brings us fresh accounts of the forward state of the enemy's preparations, and of their obvious intention to make a speedy attempt to invade our shores. This prospect we naturally view with considerable anxiety, but certainly with no sensation of unmanly dread. We know that Ministers are well informed of the state of the armament destined to effect our destruction, nor are we less certain that the best means have been adopted to frustrate the enemy's design. To name any particular time for the attempt, would be ridiculous; but this much we may venture to state, without the fear of contradiction, that the hostile preparations of the enemy are now *complete*; that the forces intended for the desperate expedition, are constantly on the alert, practising the "*manœuvres of invasion*," and that, to all appearance, the execution of the project will not much longer be delayed.

Letters received at Lisbon, from Lord Nelson's squadron, mention, that eight sail of the line and four frigates stood out of Toulon, which were offered battle by Lord Nelson with five sail of the line and 2 frigates, but they thought proper to decline it, and made the best of their way back into port. This is the affair on which the gasconading letter of La Touche Treville appeared in the *Moniteur*.

The French have taken possession of the territory of Benthiem, with the usual circumstances of tyranny and oppression; the principal Civil Officers who resided there, on the part of the Hanoverian Government, have been put in confinement.

Bonaparte is to extend his journey to Dunkirk, Ostend, Antwerp and Utrecht; and it is reported that the expedition is to sail before he returns to Paris.

A letter from Paris states, that Count Bourmont has been apprehended, accused of being at the head of a new conspiracy, in which *La Hoire, Macdonald, Souham, Lecourbe, Salm, Bonneau*, and other celebrated Generals, who have fought under *Pichegru* and *Moreau*, are inculpated, or said to be so. Even Generals Reynier and Dessolles are mentioned as suspected of belonging to the faction of General -; and though still employed, are watched by other Generals in whom Bonaparte confides. La Hoire, Souham, Salm, and Bonneau, are now confined in the Temple; but Macdonald and Lecourbe are exiled forty leagues from Paris; and remain, until further orders, under the inspection and responsibility of the Police Commissaries of their places of exile.

Since the refusal of the Hanseatic Cities to contribute more money, the army in Hanover is not paid, and the Imperial and neutral city of Frankfort has just been obliged to lend 1,500,000 livres, to pay the arrears due to the garrisons at Mentz and at Strasburgh.

Bonaparte's emissaries in Holland are endeavouring not only to force the Batavian Government, distressed as it is, to enter into a new subsidiary treaty, by which 10,000 more French troops are to be taken into the pay of Holland, but have attempted to raise a loan upon Hanover, of ten millions of florins.

Several vessels have, within the last week, been examined at Deptford and Woolwich, as to their fitness for being prepared immediately to serve as *fire ships*; some of which have been fixed on.

### *LONDON—14th. September.*

Sir Home Popham is to be shortly employed on the secret expedition, which is to rendezvous in the Downs.

Twenty coppered transports sailed yesterday from Plymouth, for the Downs; it is supposed they will receive troops for the expedition that is in agitation.

A Squadron of Russian Men of War has sailed for the Mediterranean, and every thing tends to shew, that a cordial and vigorous co-operation on the part of Russia, is an event that can no longer be considered doubtful.

According to a published statement, the Russian army amounts to 493,859 men, of which 42,919 belong to the artillery, 70,884 are in garrison, 219,125 field infantry, 49 738 cavalry, 9,303 infantry of the guards, and 3,316 cavalry of the guards. The light and irregular troops, as Cossacs, Hulans, &c. are not included in this number.

The Spanish Ambassador will, in a few days, lead to the Temple of Hymen the beautiful Lady Fleetwood, widow of the late Sir Thomas Fleetwood, bart.

A *Russian* General arrived at Plymouth, in the beginning of last week, to visit the dock yards, gun wharf, citadel, &c. He was attended by Lieutenant Generals England and Calcraft, with their suite.

Yesterday, the Captain and Officers of the *Earl Camden*, East Indiaman, entertained on board that excellent ship a number of the Directors of the East India House, also the Earl and Countess of *Harrington*, Earl *Camden*, Lord and Lady *Castlereagh*, Colonel and Lady L. *Wood*, Lady *A. Stanhope*, Lord *Hawkesbury*, Lord *Harrowby*, and Lord *Petersham*, &c.

There are at this time no less than a hundred and ninety sail of ships unloading in the West India Docks, a far greater number than has ever before been assembled at that place.

Several of the ships lately arrived from China, will be engaged by Government to serve as block-ships in the Downs, and Transports.

Orders have been issued to the Brigade of Royal East India Volunteers, under the command of Lord Melville, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning; above 1500 weight of lead has lately been moulded into bullets for the use of the Brigade, in case of their being called into actual service.

The Duke of Gloucester's Volunteers have received a circular letter, ordering them to assemble in marching order with havresack, canteen, and day's provision, on Wednesday next, the 19th of Sept.

Bonaparte so fond of *torch light* exhibitions—who murdered the Duke D'Enghien by *torch light*, who strangled General Pichegru by *torch-light*—who ordered the brave black General, Toussaint, to be tortured by *torch-light*; Bonaparte reviewed his flotilla at Boulogne on the 19th Brumaire, by *torch light*. It was on the next day that the flotilla received from Capt. Owen a *slight interruption*, which Bonaparte, no doubt, beheld by *torch light*.

Field Marshal Bernadotte was formerly as a Non-commissioned Officer, made a prisoner by the Hanoverians in storming a fort in the East Indies. Colonel Wangenheim, to whom he was carried, is now a member of the Hanoverian States; Bernadotte knew him again immediately, and thanked him for his former good behaviour.

It is communicated, in private intelligence from Paris, that the same Tribunal which tried Georges and Moreau will be shortly called together for the trial of the *Ex-nobles*, Fauche Borel, De La Rouchefoucault, and De Beaumont, who have been several years prisoners in the Temple. The object of this measure is, no doubt, to implicate the Generals Lecourbe and Macdonald, whom the *Corsican* views with a most suspicious eye.

### *LONDON,—5th. August.*

We understand it is intended to institute an *honorary decoration*, commemorative of the triumphs of the British army in *Egypt*, and which is to consist of a cross or medallion, to be worn with due regard to degrees and limitations of rank.

On Tuesday last a trial was made of the contrivance for damning up the water of the river Lea. A boat was sunk at Bromley, according to the plan devised, which completely succeeded in backing the water, so as to stop all the mills up to Lea-bridge.

A courier has been sent to Field Marshal *Bernadotte*, desiring him immediately to order the Hanoverian Legion, in French pay, to march for Brussels, where, probably, it be will inspected by the Emperor, during his present or future journies to the coast. In return, six thousand young recruits have passed through Belgium for the army in Hanover; they are chiefly destined for the infantry, and are conscripts of the years 10 and 11. They march under an escort of 200 gens d'armes, who have orders to fire upon them, if they should shew any inclination to mutiny or desertion.

A Lawyer, upon the last circuit in Ireland, who was pleading the cause of an *Infant plaintiff*, took the child up in his arms, and presented it to the Jury, suffused with *tears*. This had a great effect, until the opposite lawyer asked the child what made him cry? "*He pinched me*," answered the little innocent.

## *DESTREM REPRIEVED.*

During the late revolutionary chapter of revolutionary knighthood, on the 15th. of July, Bonaparte shewed an act of *clemency* worthy of himself, and of the object which it saved from the gallows "DESTREM" was formerly a bankrupt merchant at Fanjaux, and became, of course, a flaming *patriot*. In 1791, he was elected a Deputy to the Legislative Assembly, for the department of L'Aude; and, as such, assisted in the overthrow of the throne in 1792. Appointed by the Committee of Public Safety, in 1793, a national commissary at Toulouse, his *patriotism* sent all the members of that parliament to perish *en masse* at Paris. He was, however, himself, soon afterwards arrested, upon accusation of having, under pretence of sequestring the property of these members, and of executing the law concerning the *maximum*, stolen two millions of livres (82,000l.) But the revolution which put Robespierre to death, saved Destrem, who soon afterwards obtained his release. In March, 1798, he was, by the department of Upper Garonne, chosen a deputy in the Council of Five Hundred; where he, in 1799, with great violence, opposed Bonaparte's usurpation, who therefore condemned him, without trial, to be transported to Cayenne. A sum of money, 150,000 livres (6 000l.) distributed *a propos* to Lucien Bonaparte, &c. preserved him from the necessity of this voyage. He was at that period at the head of the new Jacobin Club at Paris, and very intimate with those revolutionary Field-Marshals and Jacobins, Jourdan and Bernadotte. By gambling and debauchery, he was, in 1801, reduced again to beggary, and, therefore, associated with some other neglected *patriots*; became a forger of bank notes, made another fraudulent bankruptcy, and, to escape discovery, poisoned two of his associates. The revolutionary Emperor, who shot a Duke of Enghien, who strangled a Pichegru, and who guillotined a George, could, therefore, not but in conscience pardon *a revolutionary accomplice*, whose atrocities are mere trifles and children's play, compared with those perpetrated by his revolutionary Majesty himself. The French author, Prudhomme, says, in his History of Crimes, "That in 1788, Destrem swindled and defrauded his creditors of 300,000 livres (12,500l.) In 1789, he became a patriot, and as such, denounced, plundered, and proscribed the nobility and the clergy; in 1790, he assisted in burning some of their castles; in 1791, as a member of the National Assembly, he insulted his King, and calumniated his Queen; in 1792, he advised with Danton, Marat, and Leonard Bourdon, the murder of the prisoners, particularly those from Orleans, cut to pieces at Versailles; in 1793, his denunciations and recommendations provided the guillotine at Paris with 280 victims, and of their property he pocketed two millions of livres. He was, therefore, before 1794, both a *patriotic* murderer, and a *patriotic* plunderer, &c."

Orders have been issued by Government to remove *all* the remaining French prisoners into the interior.

The last accounts from Sir James Saumarez state, that there was every appearance of an attempt being shortly made upon the Island of Jersey, by the enemy.

It has been rumoured that the regiments of the line which have already two battalions, are now to have a third battalion in addition. This addition has certainly been under consideration, but the Commander in Chief, on mature deliberation, *has decided against it*. It has, however, been determined that the two battalions of the Royals shall have each an additional battalion, making in all four battalions of Royals.

Of the wretched state of the *French Marine*, a more faithful account will not be easily found than in the following letter, recently addressed by the Minister of the Marine and the Colonies to the Maritime Prefect at L'Orient:—

"The maratime inscription being exhausted, and it being found impracticable to complete the crews of the greater part of the Government vessels with seamen, His Majesty has been pleased to order, as you may have already been informed, that detachments of troops in the land service should be embarked to supply the deficiency."

Notwithstanding this great want of seamen, our readers will learn, with no little surprise, that the rate of bounty does not exceed eight francs, and is, in most instances, not more than three.

### *AIX-LA-CHAPELLE,—5th. August.*

The Festival of *Charlemagne*, which will be celebrated here on the 12th inst. consists principally in carrying a collossial image of the Emperor through the city. On the 1st inst. her Imperial Majesty Josephine inspected the remains of *Charlemagne*, and the religious treasures of the Great Church of this city. Among them is a small casket, which has not been opened since the year 1326. and which is called *noli me tangere* (touch me not;) with this casket many superstitious ideas are connected, and it was only to be opened on an extraordinary occasion, and by a WOMAN who had never CORNUTED her Husband. The *Empress* opened it with ease, though several have before attempted it in vain. It contained some RELICS, and the time of opening it was thus particularly propitious; it was again shut up with the relics within it.

FOUCHE the Minister of the Police has determined that, in future, no inhabitant of the French Empire can obtain a pass for foreign countries, without having previously waited one month from the day he made the demand.

## *THEATRICAL PHENOMENON.*

The young *Roſcius* continues to draw *crowds* to the Birmingham Theatre.—On Monday, his ſecond performance of *Hamlet* produced 222l. 13s. 6d.—Tueſday he was to perform *Oſmyn*, in *Zara*; Wedneſday, *Young Norval*; Thurſday, *Romeo*; Friday, *Achmet*, in *Barbaroſſa*, being the laſt night of his engagement, and his *own Benefit*. The very great, and, indeed, aſtoniſhing excellence this youth poſſeſſes, renders his attraction not in the leaſt degree wonderful.

Mr. *Jackſon*, the Manager of the Edinburgh Theatre, has written a very intereſting pamphlet reſpecting this new theatrical conſtellation, whoſe wonderful powers have been ſo much the ſubject of converſation. The name of the young Roſcious is *William Henry Weſt Betty*; he is a native of Shrewſbury, and made his firſt appearance in the part of *Douglas*, at Edinburgh. "He was received," ſays the author, "with the greateſt burſts of applauſe I ever remember to have been given by an audience. Nothing that words can expreſs can poſſibly come up to the full extent of his ſurpriſing endowments.

"That a child of twelve years of age, without any of the advantages which *Garrick* poſſeſſed, and without any previous inſtruction, ſhould at once become ſo eminent a performer as to play the firſt rate characters, ſuch as *Hamlet*, *Rolla*, *Oſmyn*, in *Zara*; *Frederick*, in *Lovers' Vows*; *Romeo*, *Douglas*; *Octavian*, in *The Mountaineers*; *Richard the Third*, and *Tancred*, is truly aſtoniſhing.

"It is one of thoſe ſingularities of nature, that neither hiſtory nor tradition can furniſh, but which is now beheld by us, but never can be ſeen again, till the Author of all things ſhall, when he thinks meet, condeſcend to endue another ſtripling in embryo with a ſimilar incredible combination of ſtage endowments, for the gratification of contemporary admirers."

The author proceeds for ſome time in a ſimilar ſtrain of admiration, and ſtates that the excellence of the acting of this Boy proceeds neither from inſtruction nor imitation; for he never ſaw a play until he himſelf came on the ſtage, except *Pizarro*, at Belfaſt; but it is the pure emanations of nature and genius. The author expects to time to ſee him the admiration of the Britiſh Empire, and congratulates himſelf on the ſhare which he has had in bringing him into notice. The following incident, which took place in Edinburgh, is worth detailing:

"On the forenoon of the play-day," ſays the author, "I met Mr. *Home*, the author of *Douglas*, on the North Bridge. Compliments being exchanged, I informed him that his popular play was to be performed that night. He ſaid he had not heard of it, and enquired in what manner it was to be repreſented. I replied, it would be to his entire ſatisfaction. Explanations took place, and he promiſed me to be in the Houſe by the opening of the play. "But," ſays he, "I muſt have my old place: I ſhall come to your houſe, and you ſhall conduct me to it." He came according to his word; and I had the pleaſure of ſeating him at the ſide of the firſt wing, where I had enjoyed the ſame honor, at that very play, forty-three years before. And, I preſume, no one ever received higher gratification than he did from the performance of the young *Roſcius* that evening. I ſpeak it from conviction: I read his looks, and ſaw the undiſguiſed workings of his frame. The play concluded with reiterated applauſe, which ſcarcely ceaſing, the author of *Douglas*, in the plenitude of rapturous enthuſiaſm, from the unexpected gratification he had received, ſtepped forward before the curtain, and bowed reſpectfully to the audience; retiring amidſt the convulſed and tumultuous acclamations of the houſe.

"On his being veiled from the ſight of the ſpectators, I aſked how he had been entertained? He anſwered, "Never better! Sir," ſaid he, "this is the firſt time I ever ſaw the part of *Douglas* played; that is according to my ideas of the character, as at the time I conceived it, and as I wrote it. He is a wonderful being; his endowments great beyond conception; and I pronounce him at preſent, or at leaſt that he ſoon will be, one of the firſt actors upon the Britiſh ſtage"

In order to prevent all ſuſpicion of deception relative to the Boy's age, Mr. *Jackſon* had recourſe to the Regiſter of his birth, of which the following is a copy:

"*Wm. Henry Weſt Betty*, ſon of *William Henry* and *Mary*. Born the 13th. of September, 1791; Chriſtened September the 18th. 1791.

On Tueſday a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, when, on the Sheriffs reporting that Meſſrs. Perchard and Shaw had the majority of votes at the election, the Aldermen retired, and appointed the Senior Alderman, *Mr. Perchard*, to ſerve the office of Lord Mayor for the year enſuing.

At a Court of Directors held at the Eaſt India Houſe yeſterday, Michael Wood, Eſq. of Cork, was appointed the Company's Agent there, in the room of Marcus Lynch, Eſq.

## *GRAND PARADE AT PARIS.*

BY KOTZEBUE.

The Grand Parade is, for the preſent, one of the principal curioſities at Paris; I have ſeen it twice. I found myſelf, with ſeveral other perſons, in a great hall, almoſt in the middle of the Thuilleries, through which Bonaparte was to paſs.

All the ſaloons were *en haye* occupied by the Conſular Guard, ten or twelve in each, with two or three ſteps between them, in the ſame manner as on the ſtair-caſe, where two men were placed upon each ſtep. Of the Infantry, four or five different regiments had already marched into the great court yard of the Thuilleries.

The regimentals are not very pleaſing to the eye, becauſe they are very plain, and the long coats neither handſome nor convenient; but the terribly great *bear-ſkin* caps give a warlike and fierce appearance. The national colours are not the only one that decorate the COLOURS or ſtandards of Bonaparte's Guards; they have in the middle GOLDEN SUNS, and are moſtly green. The feathers of the officers are red and green. One unneceſſary decoration with each regiment is the Drum Majors, cloathed at the expence of the officers in an extravagant manner, and in which the corps emulate each other which ſhall be the moſt extravagant. The talleſt and beſt looking men are choſen for theſe places. Their dreſs is of velvet, but ſo covered with gold lace, that you can hardly ſee their colour.

Another vanity among the French military are their whiſkers, of which they are very careful, & which grow to an amazing thickneſs and length. Among the *Sappeurs* are many men who let grow their *beards*, in a manner that they fall down upon the breaſt. The cavalry were upon the outſide of the iron railings round the place of Carouſelle. They conſiſted of Cuiraſſeurs. The ſmall Corps of Mamelukes was remarkable for its oriental dreſs.

The colours were now carried from the apartments of the Firſt Conſul. Immediately he came himſelf ſurrounded with generals, aid-de-camps, all dreſſed in an elegant manner. Bonaparte himſelf wore a very plain dreſs, without any embroidery, and a hat without lace, borders, or feathers. He marched very quick, and had only in his hands a ſmall horſewhip. At the gate he mounted a bay horſe, and attended by a brilliant ſuite, he rode ſlowly through the ranks. After having, inſpected the infantry, he rode out & inſpected the cavalry in the ſame manner.

There were, beſides the troops, collected a crowd of people, of whom ſeveral preſented petitions. As far as I could obſerve, every one was permitted to approach him; and what I had heard concerning the great meaſures of precaution for his ſafety, was at leaſt not confirmed this time; becauſe, when I ſaw him ride round among the people, his life was in the hands of every deſperate aſſaſſin. When he returned into the court-yard, he was ſeveral times detained by ladies, who approached him very near, ſpoke with him, and preſented petitions. As far as I could ſee, he gave theſe to his aid-de-camps. But one female among them, even took hold of the bridle of his horſe, and her petition he opened directly, read, and he gave a ſhort anſwer. During this time his faithful Mameluke was not, as has often been reported, near him, but only in his ſuite, behind all his generals.

Bonaparte next returned, and ſtopped at the entrance of the Thuilleries, ſome few ſteps from where I ſtood. Here the Turkiſh Miniſter, in the name of the Sultaun, preſented two horſes, ſaid to be beautiful. But of which beauty, little was viſible to our eyes. becauſe they were covered with long cloths, embroidered with gold and pearls.

They certainly had much vivacity, becauſe, when two Turks mounted them to ride round the place, one was thrown off; but, as he ſeemed to be accuſtomed to it, he fell on his feet, and with one jump was again in the ſaddle. Bonaparte who, during this cavalcade, took ſeveral pinches of ſnuff from his plain tortoiſeſhell ſnuff box, did not condeſcend to honour this preſent with any particular notice, only ſometimes he turned his eyes to them. On the contrary, he was totally occupied with his troops, whom, regiment after regiment, he cauſed to manœuvre before him.

The chiefs of the regiments went each time to him with drawn ſwords, took his orders, and commanded accordingly. Each regiment particularly was forced to form a ſquare, perhaps in commemoration of the war in Egypt.

Afterwards the infantry filed off, and a moſt delightful march was heard, not to be ſurpaſſed any where. We do not hear the uſual marches with the regular repetition. They are more properly march ſymphonies, compoſed by good maſters, and executed with the greateſt preciſion. When the infantry left the court-yard, the cavalry entered and filed off before and by the Conſul, upon beautiful *Hanoverian Horſes*. Theſe regiments made only ſome few evolutions, which cloſed this grand parade. On the next were, for the firſt time, preſent, a battalion of SAILORS, who were remarked for their curious axes and anchor hooks.

## *LONDON,—24th. October.*

Unleſs Spain conſents to afford us ſome ſubſtantial ſecurity of her reſolution to alter her conduct, and be fairly and honourably neutral, the blow which has already been ſtruck, will be immediately followed up with a vigorous proſecution of hoſtilities, that will prove moſt terrible and fatal to her.

We have always been of opinion, that it has been alike inconſiſtent with national honor and ſound policy, to permit Spain to furniſh our enemy with the eſſential ſinews of war: and the detention which we have lately announced, as preventing additional millions from ſupplying the offers of of Bonaparte, claims, of courſe, our decided approbation and ſupport.

## *THE SOLDAN OF FRANCE.*

FIERCE, in St. Cloud, the Soldan ſway'd,
Like Rodomont inſanius—
How ſhall I cruſh yon Iſle (he ſaid)
That checks my tow'ring genius?

Lend me your deep-exploring eyes,
Illumineés and ſages,
And thou old Archimago SIEYES,
Reviſe the doomsday pages!

Salute thy anti-chriſtian cub,
Thy MAN-O-SATHAN Nero;—
For Mah'met, Mars, and B'elzebub,
Acknowledge me their hero.

But when I take the deſtin'd courſe,
My fortune ſtill impels on;
Reſtrain, O fate, the dreaded force
Of SIDNEY, KEITH, and NELSON.

Ye ſhades who rule the ſtormy night,
Extend your dreerieſt cover:
Let tempeſts, clouds, and waves unite,
To bear my legions over.

Bring me the ſky-wing'd Hippogriff,
Cambuſcan's boots of wonder;
Oh, lend me, Jove, thy clouded ſkiff,
Thy eagles and thy thunder.

O bear me to that haughty Iſle,
That bids the world defiance,
I'll view it with ſardonic ſmile,
And ſeem to court alliance.

By proclamation, dance, and ſong,
I'll maſque th' intended evil;
For, like King Croobačk, "*I've a tongue*
"*Can wheedle with the Devil.*"

Then, ſlaves! go mourn;—your hearts may ſwell
With grief, and fury ſmarting,
Once more "*the Curſew tolls the knell*"
Of Liberty departing.

And if ye, murm'ring, diſobey
This ſignal of your ſlavery,
I'll make your hated land the prey
Of Gallic luſt and knavery.

Then will I riſe and rule the world,
And——Then NAPOLEON drooping,
Beheld his pagan ſkies unfurl'd,
And gods around him ſtooping.

A light, pictorial, tinted breeze
His fev'riſh eye entrances;
A trick perhaps of Doctor SIEYES,
Or ſport of vagrant fancies.

But high th' Olympian Iſland roſe
In majeſty eſſential,
Where GEORGE the THIRD with awful brows,
Appear'd like Jove potential.

Diffuſing round benignant beams:
Whilſt Momus all allegiant,
Unveil'd the Soldan's Babel-ſchemes
And magical expedient.

—Behold (he cries) the wond'rous youth,
Force, fate, and fortune's minion,
Outſtriding nature, time, and truth,
To graſp at thy dominion.

But how, alas! can he ſucceed?
Cambuſcan's boots are loſt, O,
And old Atlantes' flying ſteed,
Went off with Arioſto.

The bolted rod of Jupiter,
No felon can inveigle;
Nor fiend infeſt the Britiſh air,
On heav'ns Ceraunian eagle.

Behold this mimic Typhon, Jove;
Survey the modern Cæſar;
Pretending Liberty to love,
He kiſſes and betrays her.

O, he may prance his Gallic colt
In ſafety, while he lingers;
But if he try to wield thy bolt,
"*He'll ſurely burn his fingers.*"

Britons ſhall view with high diſdain
The Deſpot and his ſlaves,
And ſtill recite th' exultant ſtrain,
"BRITANNIA RULE THE WAVES."

It is not only at Rotterdam that the agents of the French Government have detained the ſhips that were ſuppoſed to have on board the produce of Britiſh colonies, or Britiſh manufactures; but the example of the French maritime agent at Rotterdam, has been followed by a like officer at Amſterdam.

The Rebel Turks have entered Belgrade, and put all the inhabitants to death.

Private letters from Dublin, of the 13th. Inſtant, ſtate, that another formidable conſpiracy has been planned in the county of Kildare, a diſcovery of which has been made by one of the conſpirators.

The circumſtance of moſt importance in the continental papers is a remonſtrance, which is ſaid to have proceeded from the King of Pruſſia, relative to the admiſſion of Ruſſian troops into Germany.

Reports ſays, that 25,000 French troops are immediately to be marched into Swediſh Pomerania; and that the Emperor of Ruſſia has offered to ſend 20,000 men to aſſiſt his Swediſh Majeſty.

## *ORDNANCE-OFFICE.—Auguſt 3.*

*Royal Regiment of Artillery*—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Trotter to be Colonel. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Borthwick to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major Robert Hope to be Major. Second Captain Richard J. Raynsford to be Captain of a Company. Brevet Colonel John Macleod to be Colonel. Major Charles N. Cookſon to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major George Wulffe to be Major. Second Captain Henry Marth to be Captain of a Company. Lieutenant-Colonel John Smith to be Colonel. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Burton to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major George W. Dixon to be Major. Second-Captain Samuell Reynell to be Captain of a Company. Lieutenant-Colonel William Cuppage to be Colonel. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Scott to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major Wiltſhire Wilſon to be Major. Second Captain William Payne to be Captain of a Company. Lieutenant Colonel William P. Smith to be Colonel. Major George Cookſon to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major Daniel Gahan to be Major. Second Captain George Forſter to be Captain of a Company. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Seward to be Colonel. Major Philip Riou to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major Richard Hamilton to be Major. Second Captain John Caddy to be Captain of a Company. Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Yorke to be Colonel. Major John F. S. Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major Lawrence H. Newton to be Major. Second Captain Alexander Campbell to be Captain of a Company. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Laye to be Colonel. Major William Mudge to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major Brooke Young to be Major. Second Captain Henry M. Farrington to be Captain of a Company. Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey Willington to be Colonel. Major Henry Shrapnell to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain Hoylet Framingham to be Major. Second Captain George Skyring to be Captain of a Company.

*Corps of Royal Engineers*—Brevet Major William Kerſteman to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Second Captain Charles William Rudyard to be Captain. Brevet Major Sir Charles Holloway, Knight, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Second Captain William Blackwell to be Captain.

## *BOMBAY COURIER,—16th. February.*

The following particulars regarding the unfortunate capture of the Shannon and Trimmer, by the Pirates infeſting the Gulph of Perſia, are communicated by a letter received from Capt. Babcock of the former veſſel, dated Buſſora 6th. January 1805.

"It is with much regret I have to inform you of the melancholy and unfortunate circumſtance that happened to me on board the Shannon, on the 1ſt. day of December laſt in my paſſage up the Gulph, near the Iſland of Polior, after a ſhort but pretty ſmart engagement with fifteen Pirate Dows and Botillas. At 3 in the afternoon they boarded the Shannon with Swords and Spears in hand, and I am ſorry to acquaint you that I had one man killed outright, and four more ſeverely wounded beſides myſelf. You will be ſorry to learn that I have had my left hand taken off by the wriſt, my left ſhoulder diſlocated, and eight wounds in my head and different parts of my body. In this deplorable ſtate, being ſtript quite naked, I lay eight days weltering in my gore, expoſed to the weather, not being permitted to go below. I was fortunate in getting ſome biſcuit and a few bottles of wine the next day, but the crew were not allowed any fire or food for 3 days.

"I am ſorry to add that the Trimmer was taken on the ſame day, at about half paſt 10 in the fornoon. The only perſon wounded was the officer, who will, I believe, loſe the uſe of his right hand. On the 11th. they put me again in poſſeſſion of the Shannon, with only 2 cables and anchors, a compaſs, 2 guns, a part of an old Engliſh Enſign, and a frail of dates, bidding me go where I pleaſed; firſt having put on board the Shannon, Capt. Cumming and all the Chriſtians belonging to the Trimmer. On the 29th Dec. we arrived ſafe at Buſſora, where we were kindly received by Mr. Maneſty, whoſe attention not a little contributed to the relief of our diſtreſſes.

The Note delivered the 16th. Auguſt, by the Ruſſian Miniſter at Paris, before leaving that Capital, to the French Miniſter for Foreign affairs, will be read with much intereſt. It is, in many reſpects, the Counterpart of that given in by the Britiſh Miniſter at the commencement of the preſent war; and the whole tranſactions with Ruſſia may be regarded as the beſt poſſible practical demonſtration, that any farther forbearance on the part of Britain at that period, would only have expoſed her to freſh inſults and aggreſſions. The Note concludes with declaring, that ſhould Ruſſia be forced by new wrongs, or by any farther attempts againſt the ſafety or independence of Europe, to report to war, ſhe will uſe every degree of energy in the means employed to enſure redreſs. If the late unheard of affair at Hamburgh be not an attempt of that deſcription, none ſuch can poſſibly occur. An angry article in the Moniteur, in which, luckly for the ſtates around him, Bonaparte generally gives vent to all his evil paſſions, ſufficiently marks his diſpoſition towards Ruſſia. Indeed the jealouſy which he has, for ſome time paſt, ſhewn of the influence of the Court of St. Peterſburgh at the Porte, and the repeated notices taken in the Moniteur of the aſſembling of Ruſſian troops in the Republic of the Seven Iſles, and of their attempts to cheriſh the diſcontents in Albania, leave little room to doubt what will be the iſſue of the preſent differences betwen theſe two powerful ſtates.


## Advertiſement.

WHEREAS, ROBERT ADDISON Eſq. a Surgeon on this Eſtabliſhment, having died at Banda, inteſtate, LIEUT. COL. TANNER, then Commanding Officer of the ſtation, took charge of his Effects, agreeable to the 17th Section of the Articles of War; and gives this further notice that, in conformity to the orders of Government under date 15th Auguſt 1804, the balance of the Property of the deceaſed has been depoſited in the Government Treaſury, whoſe receipt, together with the accounts and Papers of the Eſtate, will be made over to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as may be legally authoriſed to receive them, upon application to LIEUTENANT COLONEL TANNER, at the Mount,

*St. Thos. Mount, 27th Feb. 1805.*


*MADRAS:*—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

*SATURDAY, the 9th. March, 1805.*

## CAPTURE OF LA PSYCHE.

*St. Fiorenzo, Kedgeree, 17th. February, 1805.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival this day off the Sand Heads, after having proceeded to the Southward, in conſequence of a Letter received the 8th. inſt. from the Chief Secretary of Government, acquainting me of a ſuſpicious Veſſel having appeared off Vizagapatam, ſuppoſed to be the National Frigate Pſyché, and requeſting in the name of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that I would either proceed towards that place, or otherwiſe as I might conſider moſt expedient to the advantage of the pubſervice; I therefore thought that I ſhould not be exceeding the limits of your orders by purſuing ſuch a courſe, as I conceived moſt probable of intercepting the ſaid Veſſel, ſhould ſhe be bound to the Northward and Eaſtward.

On the 13th inſtant at 6 A. M. in Latitude 19° 35 N. Longitude 85° 25 E. I had the ſatisfaction to diſcover three ſail at anchor under the Land, who ſhortly after weighed and made ſail to the Southward; I plainly obſerved that one was a Frigate, and the other two apparently Merchant Ships, I continued the chaſe until half halt paſt 7 P. M. the following day, when coming up with the ſternmoſt Veſſel, ſhe proved to be the Thetis Country ſhip, prize to the French Frigate La Pſyche of thirty-ſix guns, and two hundred and forty men, under the command of Captain Bergeret, then a head at a ſhort diſtance; finding the enemy had abandoned the Thetis, I left a midſhipman in charge and continued the chaſe after the Frigate then making off under all ſail; at 10 minutes paſt 8 commenced cloſe action at the diſtance of about half a Cable's length, and continued ſo until half paſt 11, at which time finding all our running rigging very much cut up, hauled off to repair the ſame.

At midnight bore up to renew the conflict, but juſt as we were about to recommence our Fire, an Officer from the Enemy came on board to inform me Captain Bergeret from humanity's ſake for the remaining Survivors had ſtruck, though he might have borne the conteſt longer. During the Action we were occaſionally annoyed by the Fire of L'Equivoque Privateer of Ten Guns and Forty Men, commanded by a Lieutenant, ſhe proved to be the late Pigeon Country Ship, fitted out by Captain Bergeret as a Privateer, which Veſſel from ſailing very well I am concerned to acquaint you effected her eſcape in the courſe of the night.

I beg leave to obſerve, from the able ſupport which I received during the Action, from Lieutenants Doyle, Dawſon, Collier, and Davies, Mr. Finlayſon the Maſter, and Lieutenant Aſhmore of the Marines, as well as the reſt of the Ship's Company, who diſplayed the moſt gallant and ſpirited conduct on the occaſion, merit my warmeſt encomiums; I alſo feel it a duty incumbent on me to recommend Mr. Doyle my Firſt Lieutenant to your attention from his meritorious and exemplary behaviour throughout the conteſt; I am grieved to relate that Lieut. Dawſon is dangerouſly wounded in the breaſt with a boarding pike, while in the act of boarding.

Encloſed I tranſmit a liſt of the Killed and Wounded of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, alſo of the late French National Frigate La Pſyché.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
H. LAMBERT.

*To PETER RAINIER, Esq.*
*Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c.*

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### *A Liſt of Killed and Wounded in His M. Ship St. Fiorenzo.*

Mr. Chriſtopher H. B. Lefeoy, Midſhipman, 8 Seamen, 1 Drummer, and 2 Marines, Killed—Total 12.

Lieutenant Dawſon, Mr. Finlayſon, Maſter, Lieut. Aſhmore of the Marines, Mr. Marſingale, Midſhipman, 30 Seamen and 2 Marines, Wounded—Total 36.

### *A Return of the Killed & Wounded in the late French Frigate La Psyche.*

The Second Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 54 Seamen and Soldiers, Killed Total 57.

Officers and Seamen—Wounded 79.

N. B. Total number victualled on board the St. Fiorenzo the day of the action—253, of which 3 were Pilots.

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## *GENERAL WELLESLEY.*

It having been reſolved by the Britiſh Inhabitants of [illegible] Settlement to requeſt the Honorable Major General Sir Arthur Welleſley to honor them with his picture, for the purpoſe of being placed in the Exchange, a Committee was appointed to carry this reſolution into effect.

On Tueſday laſt the Committee, conſiſting of the following Gentlemen, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Dick, Mr. Strange, Mr. Roebuck, Colonel Agnew, Lieutenant Colonel Brunton, Lieutenant Colonel Orr, Mr. Cecil Smith, Mr. Buchan, Mr. Hurdis, Mr. Strachey, Major Campbell, Major Thompſon, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Cockburn, had the honor of an interview with Sir Arthur Welleſley at the Gardens of the Right Honorable the Governor.

*On being introduced to the General, Mr. Oakes, the Preſident of the Committee, addreſſed him as follows:—*

" We have the honor, Sir, to repreſent the European Inhabitants and Military Officers of this Preſidency who, in juſtice to themſelves, cannot allow you to depart from India, the ſcene of your ſplendid career, without offering to you the juſt tribute of their applauſe and approbation.

" They contemplate the Victories of the Army, late under your Command, as rendered tranſcendently glorious by the vaſt ſuperiority, in numbers, of the Enemy, formidably appointed, with whom you had to contend, exemplifying what is poſſible to be atchieved by brave and diſciplined Troops, conducted with Military Skill, and inſpired by the Heroiſm of their Leader.

" Under the influence of theſe impreſſions, and conſidering you as having been eminently inſtrumental in reſtoring Peace to this part of India, they feel an earneſt deſire of adding to what Hiſtory will record, a particular teſtimony of the ſenſe they entertain of your Services.

" We are therefore deſired to requeſt you will allow them to poſſeſs your Picture for the purpoſe of its being placed in the Exchange room at this Settlement among Portraits of illuſtrious Characters which already adorn its Walls.

" It is peculiarly gratifying to us to have been named to wait upon you on this occaſion to convey the Sentiments of the Community ſo entirely our own—With the warmeſt wiſhes for your ſafe arrival in England, we beg to pledge to you our Reſpect and our Affection."

*To which Sir Arthur Welleſley was pleaſed to reply:—*

GENTLEMEN,

" Although I have ſerved the Government of Fort St. George for ſome years, I have had but limited opportunities of cultivating an acquaintance with the Gentlemen at Madras, as I have reſided in the Provinces; and I therefore conſider, as a moſt gratifying diſtinction the marks of attention with which I have been honored ſince my arrival here, by a ſociety whoſe public ſpirit has been manifeſted upon every important occaſion that has occurred.

" The ſucceſſes of the Army which I was ſo fortunate as to command in the late war, are to be attributed to various permanent cauſes, which I hope will never fail to produce ſimilar effects.

" The vigilance of Government enabled them to foreſee the impending Conteſt, and preparations correſponding with the extent of the operations calculated to bring the war to a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful iſſue, were ordered by the Supreme Government, and were carried into execution by this Government and the Government of Bombay with promptitude and vigour.

" The Governments were ſupported in theſe efforts by the civil and military ſervants, and by the Commercial Bodies at the different Preſidencies, with the zeal which has diſtinguiſhed their conduct upon all occaſions.

" The diſcipline and bravery of the Troops were to be depended upon in every emergency; and a glorious example was held out to them by the Army under the perſonal command of the Commander in Chief.

" To theſe advantages I have to add the cordial co-operation of all the Political Reſidents and Civil Servants, in communication with whom I acted: an advantage which I muſt obſerve I have uniformly enjoyed in every ſituation in which I have been placed ſince I have ſerved their Government.

" Under theſe circumſtances I had every incitement to make the Exertions which have met with your approbation.

" I ſhall have great pleaſure Gentlemen in complying with your deſire; and I conſider myſelf to be highly honored by being numbered among thoſe who have been deemed by you to be worthy of this mark of your approbation, by the ſervices they have rendered to their country in this part of India, and it is moſt gratifying to my feelings that the deſire of this Settlement ſhould be communicated to me by Gentlemen diſtinguiſhed by a long courſe of able and zealous ſervices, and by their public ſpirit:—and for whom I entertain the higheſt reſpect."

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### *Addreſs of the Officers preſent at the Head Quarters of that Diviſion of the Army lately Commanded by Major General the Honorable Sir Arthur Welleſley, K. B.*

*TO Major General the Hon. Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY K. B. &c. &c. &c.*

We the Officers preſent at the Head Quarters of that diviſion of the Army which you have ſo long commanded, have heard with unfeigned regret of your intended embarkation for England.

Participating with the army at large, in admiration of thoſe exalted Talents, and ſplendid atchievements, which have been ſo recently diſtinguiſhed by our gracious Sovereign; we are deſirous of offering to you, the tribute of our particular reſpect and gratitude for that conſideration, and juſtice in command, which has made obedience a pleaſure; and for that frank condeſcenſion in the private intercourſe of life, which it is our pride individually to acknowledge.

With theſe ſentiments of public reverence and individual attachment, deeply impreſſed on our minds; our regret on the occaſion of your departure, is mixed with an humble hope that we are not to conſider this important branch of the Britiſh Empire to be finally deprived of your eminent qualifications.

But in whatever quarter of the Globe farther honors and diſtinctions ſhall await you, our ſincereſt good wiſhes will conſtantly follow your carreer; and we now beg you to accept our moſt reſpectful, but moſt cordial, farewell.

*Seringapatam, 27th February 1805.*

(Signed) Jos. Hill, Lieut. Colonel—P. Lardy, Lieut. Col. of the Regt. de Meuron—A. Anderſon, Superintending Surgeon—G. L. Bernard, Major of the Regt. de Meuron—J. H. Symons, Lieut. Colonel—F. R. Weſt, Major—M. Wilks, Major—J. G. Scott, Captain—J. W. Freeſe, Captain—F. L. Senn, Captain—J. T. Bar, Captain—H. Meuron Bayard, Captain—A. C. Zweifel, Major—H. de Meuron d' Orbe, Captain—de Montmollin, Captain—D. Guiſant, Lieutenant—S. Dyer, Aſſiſtant Surgeon—H. de la Harpe, Capt. H. M. Regt. de Meuron—J. R. Cleghorn, Lieut. Engineers, E. Merckell—C. Witel, Lieut.—J. J. Mackintoſh, Lieutenant—Thomas Arthur, Lieut. Engineers—Thomas Young, Captain—William Clapham, Captain—The Rev. A. Clarke—J. J. Gachter, Lieut. nad Adjutant—Ch. de Rhamm, Lieutenant—L. Pillichody, Enſign—John Knox, Lieutenant—F. Sprecher, Enſign,—W. M. Robertſon, Lieutenant N. M. Smyth—Wm. Hargrave Lieut. J. Chillingworth, Lieutenant—J. Remmington, Lieutenant—Geo. Moore, Lieutenant—C. J. Zehupfenning, Quarter Maſter—Boſet d' Orſonnens, Lieutenant—H. Lindſay, Lieutenant—Peter Z. Frank, Aſſiſtant Surgeon—L. A. Winter, Aſſiſtant Surgeon—X. Lentzburgh, Lieutenant—A. Courant, Lieutenant—De Boſſet, Lieutenant—Count de Courton, Lieutenant—F. de Freuller, Lieutenant—A. Sprecher, Enſign—F. Bourgeois, Enſign—J. L. de Meuron, Lieutenant—C. Rand, Town Major—Charles Gahagan, Lieutenant Artillery—W. Harris, Lieutenant.

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### ANSWER.

*TO the OFFICERS of the GARRISON of* SERINGAPATAM.

*GENTLEMEN,*

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 27th February, and am much flattered by the expreſſions of your regret upon the occaſion of my departure from this Country.

The period which has elapſed ſince I was appointed to the command of Seringapatam, has been probably the moſt eventful of the hiſtory of the Britiſh Nation in India, and that place has always been an important point in the Military operations which have been carried on.

The diſcipline and good order of that Garriſon, and the efficiency of the public departments fixed in it, muſt always have been an object of moſt anxious ſolicitude to my mind, and I am happy to have an opportunity of declaring that the order and regularity of the troops which have been ſtationed there, have been examplary, and that the efficiency and zeal of the public departments fixed at Seringapatam, have been the principal ſource and foundation of the ſucceſſes which you have noticed.

In whatever ſituation his Majeſty may think proper to employ my ſervices, I ſhall always be intereſted in the welfare of officers with whoſe conduct in their ſeveral public capacities I have ſo much reaſon to be pleaſed, and in whoſe private Society I have enjoyed ſo much ſatisfaction.

I have the Honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
With the greateſt reſpect & eſteem
Your moſt obedient & faithful
Humble Servant.
*(Signed)* ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

*Fort St. George, 2d March, 1805.*

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### A TRANSLATION from the GENTOOS as near as the Idiom can admit.

*TO the Hon'ble Major-General Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K. B. &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

We the Underſigned Native Inhabitants of Seringapatam, compoſed of independent Soucars, and other perſons in the Hon'ble Company's ſervice, attached to the ſeveral Departments, beg leave with due deference to acquaint you of the deep regret we feel at hearing that you are ſo ſuddenly embarking for Europe.

Gratitude for the tranquility, ſecurity and happineſs we have enjoyed under your auſpicious protection, ſince this country was thrown by divine providence under the juſt and pacific waving banners of the Honorable Company, reſpect for the brilliant exploits you have atchieved, which ſtrengthened the foundation of that tranquility, and reverence for your benevolence and affability, glow all at once in our hearts with ſuch force that we are unable to find language ſufficient to expreſs our feelings and regret on the occaſion of your departure.

We pray to God to grant you health and a ſafe and pleaſant voyage to Europe, but we earneſtly hope and look with anxiety for the period of your ſpeedy return to this country, once more, to extend and uphold that protection over us, which your extenſive local knowledge of our cuſtoms and manners is ſo capable of affording,

We have the honor to be
with reſpect and eſteem
SIR,
Your moſt obdt. humble Servants.

(Signed) BY all the Principal Soucars, and other Native Inhabitants of Seringapatam.

*TO the NATIVE INHABITANTS of* SERINGAPATAM.

I have received your affectionate addreſs upon the occaſion of my departure for Europe; and I am much gratified by the proof which it affords that my endeavours to extend to you the benefits to which the ſubjects of the Honorable Company, reſiding at Seringapatam, are entitled under the exiſting regulations, have been ſucceſsful; and that you are fully impreſſed with the advantages of your ſituation.

I have had frequent opportunities of obſerving—and, reporting your loyalty to Government; and I requeſt you to be convinced that I ſhall not ceaſe to feel the moſt lively intereſt in every thing which concerns you.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

*Fort St. George, 4th March, 1805.*

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*Head-Quarters of the 33d. Regiment, Vellore, 28th. February 1805.*

SIR,

On hearing that you are about to quit this country, the officers of the 33d Regiment cannot allow you to depart, without endeavouring to impreſs on you, how ſenſible they are of the very friendly and paternal attention you ever paid to the intereſts of the corps while it had the honor of being under your immediate command, as well as of the unremitting manner in which you have continued your vigilance for its welfare, ſince you have been removed to a higher ſtation.

Altho' by the changes in the ſervice, many of the officers have not individually experienced the peculiar advantages of having ſerved under your perſonal ſuperintendance, yet the benefits which have reſulted to the whole corps, by having had you at its head, will long be felt; and it muſt ever remain a ſource of pride to the 33d Regiment that the perſon, who has ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in every branch of the public ſervice entruſted to him and who has been ſo deſeivedly honored by our moſt gracious Sovereign, was the commanding officer of the 33d. Regiment.

In the abſence of half the Corps whoſe ſignatures cannot be obtained, I am requeſted by the whole to convey to you, theſe, their unanimous ſentiments; and to add their moſt earneſt wiſhes that you may long enjoy every Honor, proſperity and health that your Country can confer.

Allow me alſo to add the ſatisfaction it affords me to have this opportunity of ſubſcribing myſelf, with much Reſpect and Eſteem.

Sir

Your very obedient and much attached humble ſervant,

ARTHUR GORE.

*Major Gen. the Hon. Sir A. Welleſley, K. B.*

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*To* LIEUT. COLONEL ARTHUR GORE, *Commanding H. M. 33d. Regiment.*

SIR,

I have had the pleaſure of receiving your letter of 28th of February.

Nearly twelve years have elapſed ſince His Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint me Lieut. Colonel of the 33d. Regiment, and in the whole courſe of that period, during which I have been either in the exerciſe of the Command of the Regiment, or in conſtant communication with the actual Commanding Officer, I have had every reaſon to be ſatisfied with their conduct.

It has been my uniform object to maintain the ſyſtem of diſcipline, ſubordination, and interior economy which I found eſtabliſhed in the Regiment by the Marquis Cornwallis our Colonel; and by the influence of this ſyſtem, the foundation of which is vigilance on the part of the officers to prevent the Commiſſion of Military crimes; and by the ſupport and aſſiſtance which I have uniformly receive from Col. Sherbrook, Lieutenant Colonel Eliott, and yourſelf, and the Officers of the Regiment, my duties as Lieut. Colonel have always been a pleaſing occupation.

It is moſt gratifying to me to receive the mark of approbation conveyed by your Letter from Officers with whoſe conduct I have ſo much reaſon to be pleaſed, and with whom I have been ſo long and intimately acquainted. I beg that you will aſſure them, that I ſhall never forget their Services and that I ſhall always be happy to forward their views.

I have only to recommend to them to adhere to the ſyſtem of diſcipline, ſubordination, and interior economy which they have found eſtabliſhed in the Regiment: and above all to cheriſh and encourage among themſelves, the ſpirit of Gentlemen and of Soldiers.

With the moſt anxious wiſhes for the proſperity of yourſelf and of the 33d. Regiment,

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

*Fort St. George, 2d. March 1805.*

## PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO EUROPE.

*His Majeſty's Ship Trident*—Major General the Honorable Sir Arthur Welleſley K. B.

*H, C. Ship Welleſley*—Mrs. Chinnery,—Miſs Treſilian,—Mrs. Leighton—Mrs. Walters—T. M. Harris Eſq.—Colonel Leighton—Colonel D. Campbell—Colonel Warne—Captain Jewell—Capt. Vilant—Capt. Woolf Lieutenant Cobb—Lieut. Blott—Mr. King—*Children,* Miſſes E. and M. Chinnery—E. Duncan—P. E. Richardſon—J. Bell—Weatherall, F. Veſey—A. and S. Everett—S. Campbell—P. King—F. Berry; Maſters W. Duncan—F. Leighton—C. and S. Walters—O. K. Richardſon and W. Ogilvy.

*Monarch.*—Mrs. Andrews—Major Rowles Capt. Frith—Mr. Surgeon Andrews—Mr. Surgeon Rogers—Lieutenant J. Buſhby—*Children* Miſſes M. Andrews, aud C. Hunter—Maſters R. Frith, and J. W. Stutzer.

*Aſia.*—Lady Elizabeth Richardſon—Mrs. Goldingham John Chamier Eſq.—John Mitford Eſq.—John Goldingham Eſq.—Major Robert Shaw, Captain M. Hawes,—Captain W. P. Heitland,—Captain D. Quin—*Children* Miſſes M. White, S. and H. Goldingham,—M. Sentleger—E. Richardſon, and H. Paterſon—Maſters M. G. White,—P. A. Reynolds,—J. and G. Goldingham—R. Sentleger,—A. P. and R. Taylor—F. and W. Richardſon,—A. Paterſon, E. and A. Fullerton.

*Marchioneſs of Exeter.*—Mrs. Wilks, Mrs. Hall,—Wm. Gordon, Eſq.—Wm. Jones, Eſq. Colonel Innes Munro—Major H. Hall—Capt. Moleſworth—Lieut. W. G. Johnſon—Mr. A. Anderſon—Mr. J. Hurſt—*Children* Miſſes H. Mackay—M. Hall, and M. C. and A. Falconar—Maſters A. Falconar—W. Mackay—C. and I. Innes—J. Hall—C. Breithaupt,—and A. Mackintoſh.

*Lady Jane Dundas.*—Lieutenant Colonel T. Pogſon, and Maſter Ravenſhaw.

*Lord Caſtlereagh.*—Lieutenant Thos. Hodgſon, and Miſs E. L. Lys.

*Sovereign.*—Major Bruce—Mr. Paymaſter Nicholls—Captain Watt—*Children* Miſs E. Anderſon—and Maſter J. Borthwick.

*Alexander.*—Captain Gregſon—Capt. Mears—and Lieut. Tytler.

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*PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE FROM BOMBAY.*

Mrs. Henſhaw,—Mrs. Moor,—Mrs. Philips,—Mrs. Clarke, and Mrs. Morley.

Major General Bannatyne,—Lieutenant Colonel Boden,—Major David Price,—Captain Edward Moor,—Lieutenants Morriſet, of His Majeſty's 80th Regiment, and Hilſhaw, of H. M. 77th Regiment,—William Simpſon and William Harvey, Eſqrs. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service,—William Dowdeſwell and Edward Popham, Eſqrs. of the Honorable Court of the Recorder of Bombay,—Mr. G. Morriſon,—Robert Anderſon, Eſq. late Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine,—Major M'Pherſon, of H. M. 77th Regiment,—Captain Anderſon, 19th Light Dragoons,—Captain M. R. Glaze, H. M. Royal Marines,—Captain John Cliffe, Honorable Company's Engineers,—Lieutenant Nicholſon, H. M. 84th Regiment,—Mr. Henry Duncan,—Colonel John Murray, H. M. 84th Regiment—Major Adam Howden, Honorable Company's Service,—Major John Gordon,—Captain Kennett,—Captain Lieutenant Fiſher,—Lieutenant Wilkins,—Mr. Thomas Staunton, late Second Officer of the General Lake, Country Ship,—Mr. Alexander Robertſon,—Major J. Nicolls, His Majeſty's 45th Regiment, and Lieutenant John Saller, of His Majeſty's Ship Lancaſter,

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*CALCUTTA GAZETTE—21ſt February.*

Deſpatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received by His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and from Colonel Murray.

*To His Excellency the Moſt Noble* MARQUIS WELLESLEY, *Governor General, &c. &c &c.*

MY LORD,

I have the honor to incloſe, for your Lordſhip's information, Copy of a Deſpatch from Captain Hutchinſon, announcing his ſucceſs in an attack againſt the Fort of Yemeena.

The enterpriſe and gallantry this meritorious Officer, has on every occaſion manifeſted during his Command at Rampoora, has never been more conſpicuous than in the preſent inſtance; where he appears to have accompliſhed a moſt arduous and dangerous undertaking, with a ſpirit and perſeverance which reflects on him the higheſt credit, and from which, I am confident Your Lordſhip will derive infinite ſatisfaction.

The conduct of the Garriſon of Rampoora has throughout been highly meritorious, and the Detachments that have occaſionally moved out from it, have rendered the moſt eſſential ſervice, and entitle Captain Hutchinſon, and the Officers and Men under his orders, to my warmeſt thanks.

(Signed) G. LAKE,

*TO Lieut. Colonel* GERARD, *Adjt. General, &c. &c.*

SIR,

In my laſt, I had the honor to inform you that we had got poſſeſſion of Katowlie, and I have now the pleaſure to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I marched from Tonk on the 17th Inſtant, with 120 Sepoys, two 6 pounders, and as many of the irregulars as could be ſpared. We arrived before this place a little while after the Moon had riſen laſt night, and inſtantly commenced our attack, as near the Gate as poſſible; but unfortunately the guns could not to be taken ſufficiently cloſe, as the Enemy had placed a number of Hackeries in the road, laden with Grain, the wheels taken off, and the Bullocks left fixed to the Yokes; the whole ſoon took fire, and it was neceſſary to take ſome other mode of attack. In this dilemma I was aſſiſted by two Bildars, who behaved with much intrepidity, by cutting ſteps in the ſides of the Ramparts, and my young friend Lieutenant Purvis, inſtantly and moſt gallantly aſcended at the head of his men, but I was much concerned to ſee a moment afterwards that he was Wounded; it became neceſſary now, Lieutenant Purvis being the only Officer with me, that I ſhould lead the Sepoys, and having another Rampart to mount in the ſame manner as before, the whole took up ſo much time, that three Tumbrils of Ammunition had been expended at the Guns. At this critical moment, I was joined by Corporal Croſs and Corporal Hiſlop, at a time, when I had been fifteen or twenty minutes on the Wall, and the Bildars making a hole through the Parapets.

In a ſhort time our numbers increaſed, and we puſhed the Enemy to the gate of the Gurrie, which is of a conſiderable height, with a broad deep Ditch round it, and a winding pathway, defended by parapets and loop-holes, where only two men can go abreaſt. Here ſeveral of the Enemy were killed, but we could not puſh the Gate open with all our force; at laſt the Wicket gave way to the Butt end of our Muſquets.

There are four 3 Pounders, mounted on Carriages on the Baſtions, and four pieces of a very good kind.

Our loſs is very trifling, conſidering how much we were expoſed for three hours and a half. There was one Sepoy and a Claſhee killed; ſeven or eight Sepoys, three Claſhees, one Bullock Driver and four or five of the Irregulars wounded.

(Signed) CHAS. HUTCHINSON,

*Captain Comg.*

N. B. There are ſix 3 Pounders, mounted on Carriages, inſtead of four, mentioned in the Original.

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* CAMP AT RAMPOORA, Nov. 19, 1804.

SIR,

I had the honor of communicating to you on the 15th. inſtant, the evacuation of Narrain Ghur and Malhar Ghur by the Enemy's Troops, and my intention of proceeding to diſlodge them from Rampoora, where Gunjaram Coattaree appears to have collected a force, ſaid to amount to two thouſand Men.

I have now the pleaſure to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that I arrived before this place at daybreak this morning, and as ſome of the Inhabitants had come to my Camp during the night to ſeek protection, and informed me that the greater part of Holkar's Troops had evacuated the place, I was inclined to ſuppoſe, that I ſhould have met with no oppoſition.

Contrary, however, to my expectation, the ſmall parties of Cavalry which I detached towards the gates, and the 2d. Battalion 2d. Regiment advanced towards the Town, were fired upon from the Walls, which induced me to open a few guns on the place, till I ſhould have an opportunity of fixing upon the parts of the Wall moſt favorable for eſcalade. At the moment the advanced Guard, conſiſting of the Picquets, and 2d. Battalion 2d. Regiment, reinforced by the 86th. Regiment, were on the point of advancing, ſeveral of the Inhabitants came out with aſſurances of ſubmiſſion, and the information, that the ſmall body of Troops who had attempted reſiſtance, had eſcaped by the hills, and that no further oppoſition would be attempted. It is much to the credit of the Troops, and to that of Major Cuyler, of His Majeſty's 86th. Regiment, who commanded one column, and of Captain Imlach, of the 2d. Regiment, who command the ſecond, that this large, rich and populous Town was taken poſſeſſion of after reſiſtance, without the leaſt appearance of plunder or diſorder.

The Garriſon retired to a high, fortified hill, immediately above the Town, but did not attempt to defend it. By the fall of Rampoora, the whole of Holkar's poſſeſſions on the left bank of the Chumbul, have fallen into the hands of the Britiſh Government.

I have the honor to be, SIR,

J. MURRAY, *Colonel.*

*TO Captain* ARMSTRONG, *&c, &c. &c.*

## THE FRENCH NAVY.

*We have been favored with the following Statement of the* FRENCH NAVAL FORCE *on the 1ſt. of October. Our readers may be aſſured it is authentic, and correct.*

AT BREST,—18 Sail of the Line, 3 of which are of 3 Decks, 6 Frigates, and 1 Corvette.—

ROCHFORT,—4 Sail of the Line, 1 of which is of 3 Decks, 3 Frigates, and 2 Corvettes.

ANTWERP,—2 Sail of the Line, and 1 to be lanched in October.

TOULON,—9 Sail of the Line, 3 Frigates, and 2 Covettes.

CADIZ,—1 Sail of the Line, and 1 Frigate.

EAST INDIES,—1 Sail of the Line 3 Frigates 2 Corvettes.

WEST INDIES,—3 Frigates, and 3 Corvettes.

IN AMERICA,—1 Frigate.

AT HELVOET,—1 Frigate.

OSTERD,—5 Corvettes.

CHERBOURG,—2 Frigates.

TOTAL OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Of the Line, - - - - - - - - - | 35 |
| Frigates, - - - - - - - - - - | 23 |
| Corvettes, - - - - - - - - - | 15 |

*‸* To the above may be added the Veſſels for the threatned Invaſion of England. Conſiſting of,—4 Praame of 14 Guns each:—Gun Brigs, mounting 6 Guns, 120:—Gun Boats, Schuyts &c. 2115.

*LONDON,—15th. September.*

The report of the intended departure of the French Princes for Ruſſia, loſes ground. It appears moſt probable that the Duke D'Angouleme will be the ſelected Royal General, *if any,* from his having married the daughter of the unfortunate Louis XVI.

Elfi Bey is ſaid to have been reconciled to the Porte, through the interceſſion of the Britiſh Government. It is added, that he commands, a body of Turkiſh troops in Egypt.

It cannot be ſuppoſed that Denmark would ſuffer Ruſſian troops to land in its territory, were it not fully reſolved to co-operate in any plan which they may be deſtined to carry into execution. As to the diſpoſition of Sweden, recent circumſtances lenves little doubt of the part that Power will take when the favourable moment arrives for action.

During the late boiſterous Weather, our cruiſers off Breſt have ſeveral times been blown from the French coaſt, and ſome faſt failing French frigates have immediately made their appearance to aſcertain their diſtance; but no ſooner has any of our ſhips been obſerved by them, than they have returned, always chaſed by us to the outer road of Breſt, where the fleet under Gantheaume continues to watch an opportunity to ſteal away.

Bonaparte, notwithſtanding the many promotions among the Officers, and decorations for the Legion of Honor, diſtributed both among the officers and ſoldiers, in the army on the coaſt, has not met with the ſame reception as laſt year; the troops being either tired of their long activity, diſheartened by the daily inſults to which they are expoſed from the Engliſh, or diſcontented with his treatment of Moreau, and with his new Imperial dignity. Several regiments, that formerly ſerved under Moreau i Germany, have, under pretence of a mutinous diſpoſition, been diſbanded, and the men in them ſent to the colonial depots, or incorporated with regiments that had been in Egypt. This deſpotic act cauſed a great deal of murmuring; and when Bonaparte, the night after, went to the Theatre at Boulogne, he experienced proofs of the public opinion, ſuch as he little expected, and which cauſed the Theatre to be ſhut up.

MALAGA, 26th SEPT.—The diſtemper increaſes, not only every day, but every hour: and for the laſt four days between three and four hundred have periſhed daily. It has extended to ſeveral towns and villages in the province. The lower claſſes of the inhabitants, goaded to deſparation by peſtilence and famine, have riſen to the number of 7000, and overpowered the cordon of troops by which they were hemmed in. They have ſince marched forward in all directions, ſpreading devaſtation and panic wherever they go.

Several availing themſelves of their liberty, ſeized on the ſhips in the harbour, & made their eſcape, ſaying it was better to die by the ſword, or periſh by ſea, than to be deſtroyed by the plague and famine.

*LONDON,—14th. October.*

The Emperor of Germany, has aſſumed and made hereditary in his family, the title of Emperor of Auſtria.

The King of Sweden has ordered Stralſund, the only ſtrong place in his German territory, to be put into a ſtate to ſuſtain a ſiege.

As it is neceſſary for the French, before they can arrive on the territory of the King of Sweden, to violate that of Mecklenburgh, it is ſuppoſed that the Duchy will be occupied by them. Under ſuch an expectation, the Duke and his family have removed their moſt valuable effects to Stettin, in Pruſſia.

The laſt accounts from Conſtantinople ſtate, that the moſt violent commotions ſtill continue in Egypt, and that French influence is exerted in every poſſible way, to create diviſions and diſputes among the reſpective powers, with a view to their again eſtabliſhing a footing in that diſtracted country.

The French priſoners from Pondicherry, that came to this country, on board the *Matilda* cartel ſhip, have been embarked on board the Ardent, for the purpoſe of being landed at one of the cartel ports of France.